

Home of the Arapaho



NATIVE LIFE: The Arapaho Indians camped on the site of Denver (left) for decades before the gold rush. Little Raven (center) mingled freely with the city's white settlers (below).

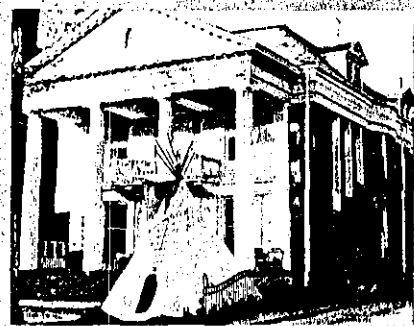


A band of Arapaho continued to camp at the confluence of Cherry Creek and the South Platte for several years after the gold seekers settled the area in 1858. The Arapaho were a distinctive tribe with light skins and prominent Roman noses, (sometimes called the "big nose people"). Arapaho warriors left their women and children in Denver while they made war on the Utes in the mountains. After returning, the Arapaho invited white Denverites to their dog feasts and Ute scalp dances.

Little Raven, an Arapaho chief, was a familiar sight in early Denver. He often left his own handsomely decorated Denver teepee to talk with the whites in their strange square houses.

Friendly relations deteriorated when many Arapaho refused to sign the Fort Wise Treaty of 1861. Three years later, the Colorado Volunteers slaughtered many Arapaho and their Cheyenne allies at Sand Creek. Afterwards the Arapaho were shoved out of Colorado and onto reservations. Chief Little Raven complained in vain to the American Indian Commis-

sioners, "It will be a very hard thing to leave the country that God gave us. Our friends are buried there, and we hate to leave these grounds That fool band of soldiers that cleared out our lodges and killed our women and children. That is hard on us. This is hard on us. There at Sand Creek—White Antelope and many other chiefs lie there; our women and children lie there. Our lodges were destroyed there, and our horses were taken from us there, and I do not feel disposed to go right off to a new country and leave them."



Twentieth-century Indians have returned often settling in the Capitol Hill neighborhood. In the 1970s, some moved out of the Eagle Lodge rehabilitation center, into traditional summer quarters in the front yard.

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

12

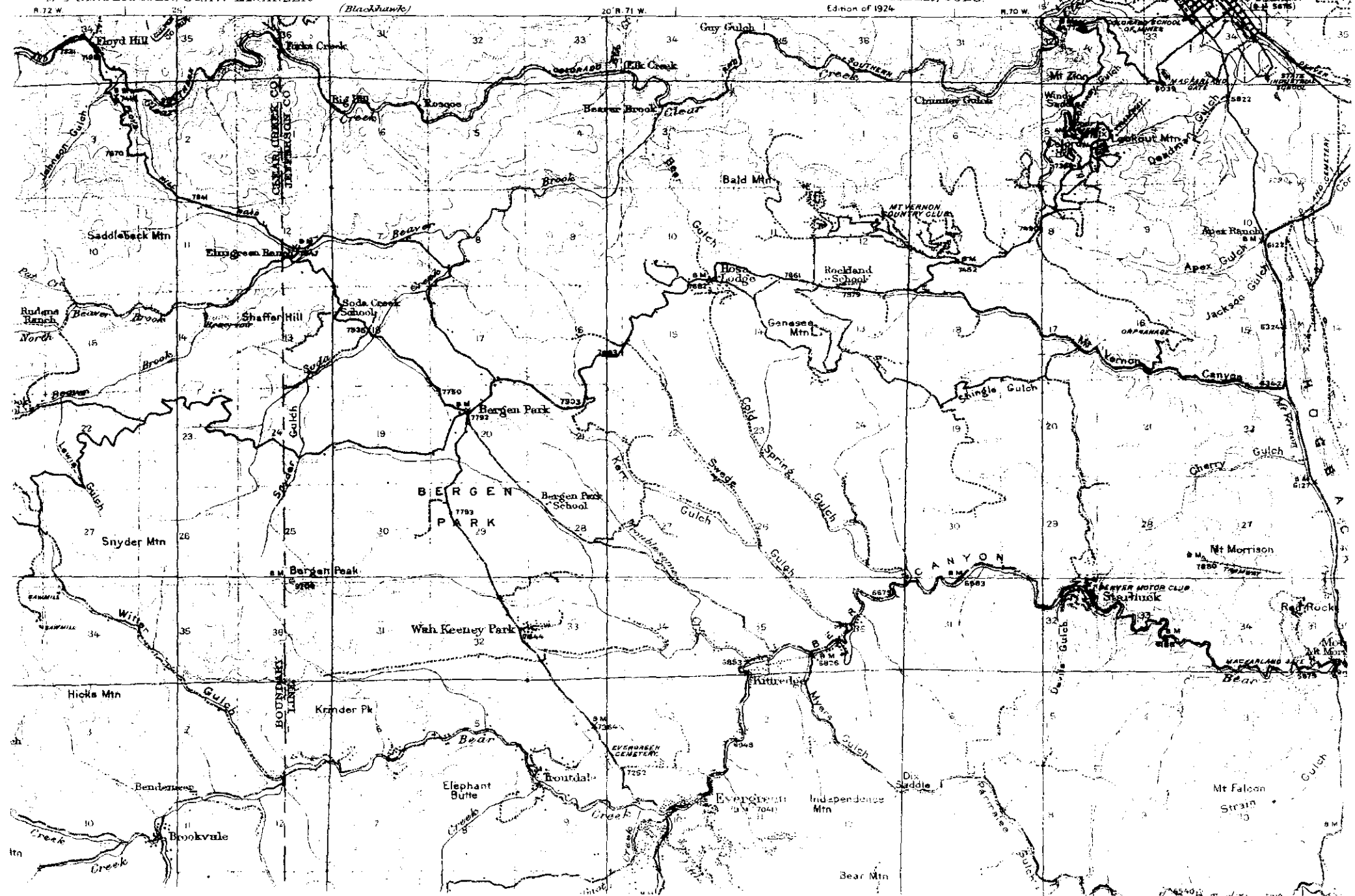
13
PLANTIFFS' EXHIBIT

Polyconic projection, North American datum.
5000 yard grid based upon U.S. zone system E.
THROUGH ROUTES
SECONDARY ROUTES

STATE OF COLORADO
WILLIAM E SWEET GOVERNOR
M C HINDERLIDER, STATE ENGINEER

DENVER MOUNTAIN PARKS, COLO.
Edition of 1924

COLORADO
DENVER MOUNTAIN PARKS
QUAD
Castle Rock
GOLDEN
SOUTH




HISTORIC

Buildings No Longer Standing

- 1 Denver Motor Club
- 2 John Collum Farm
- 3 Ralston Home/Pioneer Store
- 4 Original Rockland School
- 5 Billy McCoy House
- 6 Samuel Warren Farm

Buildings Currently Standing

- 1 Oxley House
- 2 Chas Braun Farm
-  Gifford/Thiede House

- 4 Mt. Vernon Stage Stop House
- 5 Nelson House
- ~~6 Roettcher Mansion & Jefferson County Nature Center~~
- 7 Vidler House
- 8 Original Rockland Church
- 9 Patrick House & Stage Stop
- 10 Chief Hosa Lodge
- 11 Starbuck House

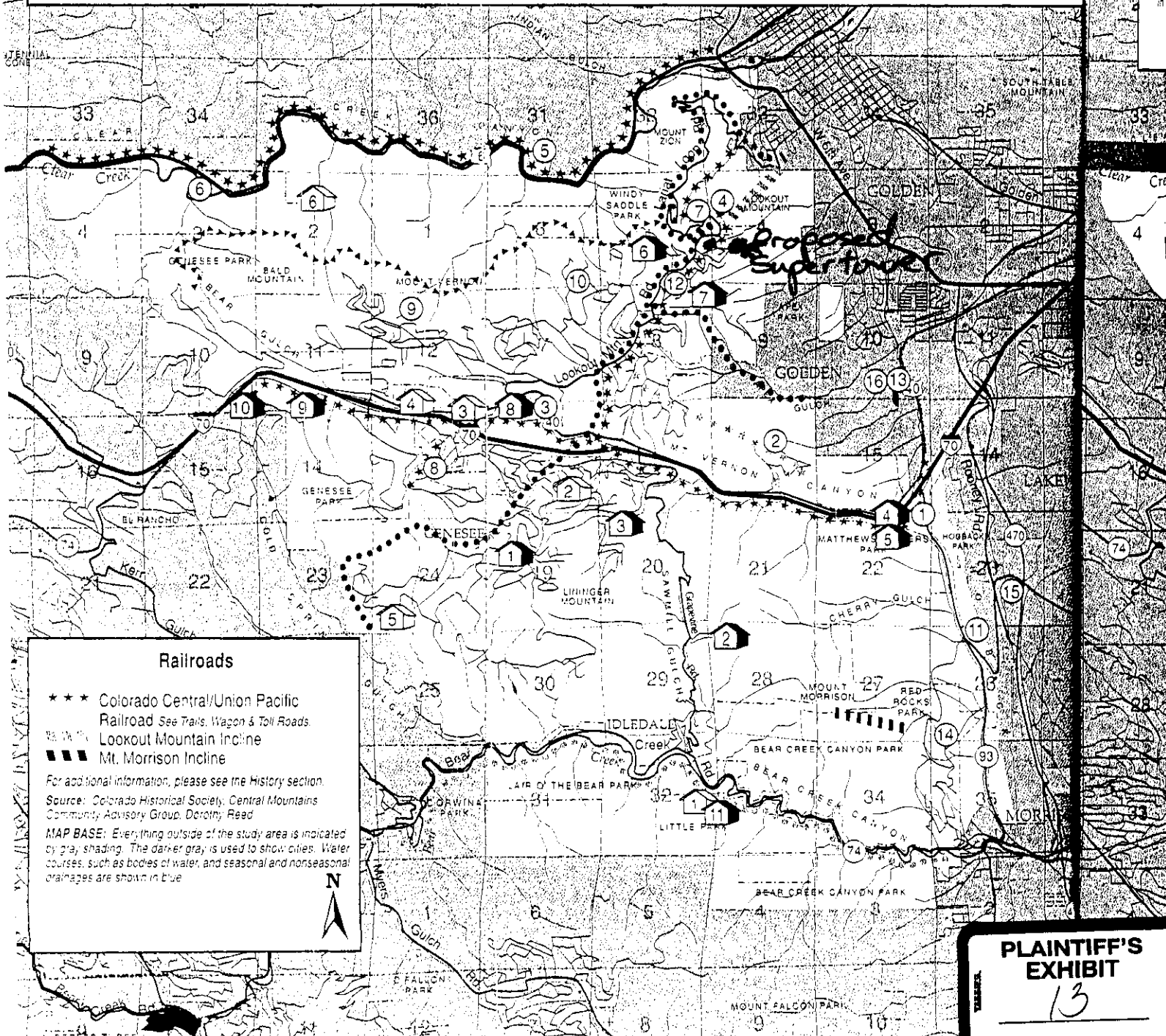
Places of Interest

- 1 Governor Robert Steele's Homesite & Mt. Vernon Townsite
- 2 Mother Cabrini Shrine
- 3 H.W. Chiles' Farm

- ~~4 William Cody's Grave~~
- 5 Chimney Gulch Station
- 6 Beaver Brook Station & Dance Pavillion
- 7 Lariat Spring House
- 8 Genesee Ski Jump
- 9 Mt. Vernon Country Club
- 10 Rilliet Cattle Ranch
- ~~11 Dinosaur Quarry~~
- 12 Rees Vidler Real Estate Office
- 13 Heritage Square
- 14 Red Rocks Park
- ~~15 Reeney Ranch~~
- 16 Apex Townsite

Trails, Wagon & Toll Roads

- **** Morrison & Evergreen Toll Road
- *** Denver, Auraria & Colorado Wagon Road Mt. Vernon Toll Road
- ***** Apex & Gregory Road
- ***** Leadville Free Road approx. route
- *** Chimney Gulch Road
- **** Beaver Brook Trail
- ***** Lariat Trail
- *** Clear Creek Trail and Colorado Central Union Pacific Railroad
- *** Cabrini Road



**HISTORIC PLACES NEGATIVELY IMPACTED BY FCC LICENSING OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITS FOR
SUPERTOWER AND 25,600 SQUARE FT. TRANSMISSION BUILDING ON THE SIDE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN**

For use with Historic Map from Jefferson County Central Mountains Community Plan and a map of the City of Golden

B.N.S.=Building No Longer Standing, B=Buildings Currently Standing, P/I=Places of Interest

N. Register= date listed on National Register of Historic Places

| NAME | LOCATION | ENTITY | N.REGISTER | MAP |
|--|---|--------------------------------|------------|--------|
| Quaintance Block | Golden 805 13th St, | | 03/25/94 | |
| Magic Mt Archaeology Site | Lookout Mt. (address restricted) | | 08/21/80 | P/I 13 |
| Calvary Episcopal Church | Golden 1300 Arapahoe St | Calvary Episcopal | 03/03/95 | |
| Camp George W. Hist Dist, | Golden 15000 So. Golden Rd., | Camp George West | 02/11/93 | |
| Colorado Amphitheater | Golden 15001 Denver West Pkwy, | Camp George West | 05/20/93 | |
| Ammunition Igloo | Golden 15001 Denver W. Pkwy, | Camp George West | 05/20/93 | |
| Astor House Hotel, | Golden 822 12th St, (public museum) | City of Golden | 03/01/73 | |
| Golden High School | Golden 710 10th St., | Colorado Mt. Center | 03/14/97 | |
| Genesee Park | Genesee and Bald Mt.-n. and s. of I-70 | Denver Mt. Parks | 11/15/90 | |
| Buffalo Herd | Genesee and Mt. Vernon/Bald Chief Hosa & 254 exits | Denver Mt. Parks | 11/15/90 | |
| Flag Pole 90ft. 1918 | Genesee Mt. atop Genesee Mtn. | Denver Mt. Parks | 11/15/90 | |
| Buffalo Bill's Grave | Lookout Mountain Park | Denver Mt. Parks | 11/15/90 | BCS 4 |
| William Cody's Grave | Lookout Mountain Park | Denver Mt. Parks | 11/15/90 | BCS 4 |
| Colorow Point Park, | Lookout Mt. 900 Colorow Rd. | Denver Mt. Parks | 11/15/90 | |
| Pahaska Lodge | Lookout Mt. within Lookout Mountain Park | Denver Mt. Parks | 11/15/90 | P/I 4 |
| Lookout Mountain Park | Lookout Mt. 987 1/2 Lookout Mountain Rd | Denver Mt. Parks | 11/15/90 | P/I 4 |
| Red Rocks Amphitheater | Mt. Morrison CO Hwy 26 | Denver Mt. Parks | 05/18/90 | P/I 14 |
| Red Rocks Park District | Mt. Morrison-CO Hwy 26 | Denver Mt. Parks | 05/18/90 | P/I 14 |
| Craig, Katherine Park | Mt. Vernon n. of US 40, s. of I-70 exit 254 | Denver Mt. Parks | 06/30/95 | |
| Patrick House | Mt. Vernon-within Genesee Park, | Denver Mt. Parks | 11/15/90 | B 9 |
| Unger House | Golden 800 15th St, | Foothills Art Center | 03/14/91 | |
| Twelfth St. Historic Residential District | Golden 11th, 13th, Elm, & Arapahoe | Golden | 09/22/83 | |
| Boettcher Mansion | Lookout Mountain 900 Colorow Rd, | Jefferson County Open Space | 01/18/84 | BCS 6 |

**PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT**

14

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------|-----|
| Lariat Trail Scenic Mt. Dr | Lookout Mt. west up Mt. Zion to Lookout Mt. | Jefferson County Open Space | 11/15/90 | |
| Lorraine Lodge | Lookout Mt.-900 Colorow Rd, | Jefferson County Open Space | 01/18/84 | 3 |
| Mount Vernon House | Lookout Mt.-base-south of I-70, west of CO 26 | Jefferson County Open Space | 11/20/70 | B 4 |
| Loveland Building | Golden 1122 and 1120 Washington Ave, | Private | 05/18/96 | |
| Colorado Natl Guard Armory | Golden 1301 Arapahoe St, | Private | 12/18/78 | |
| Coors, Herman. House | Golden 1817 Arapahoe St, | Private | 10/17/97 | |
| Coors Building | Golden-1122 and 1120 Washington Ave | Private | 05/18/96 | |
| Thiede Ranch. | Lininger Mt. 22258 Single Creek Rd (south of I-70 exit 256) | Private | 01/11/96 | B 3 |
| Rio Grande S. RR, # 2 | Golden 17155 W. 44th, | Railroad Museum | 02/14/97 | |
| Rio Grande S. RR, # 6 | Golden 17155 W. 44th, | Railroad Museum | 02/14/97 | |
| Rio Grande S. RR, #7 | Golden 17155 W. 44th, | Railroad Museum | 02/14/97 | |
| Rooney Ranch | Rooney Rd. and Alameda Pkwy | Rooney Family | 02/13/75 | |

COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1300 Broadway Denver, CO 80203

HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY

COUNTY: Jefferson

CITY: Golden

HISTORIC BUILDING NAME:

Mother Cabrini Shrine Stone House

CURRENT BUILDING NAME:

Same

ADDRESS:

20189 Cabrini Blvd.
Golden, CO 80401

OWNER NAME & ADDRESS:

Same

STYLE:

Traditional Stone Building

BUILDING TYPE:

Dormitory

MATERIALS:

Ambient schist, gneiss and granite typical
Of the Idaho Springs formation.

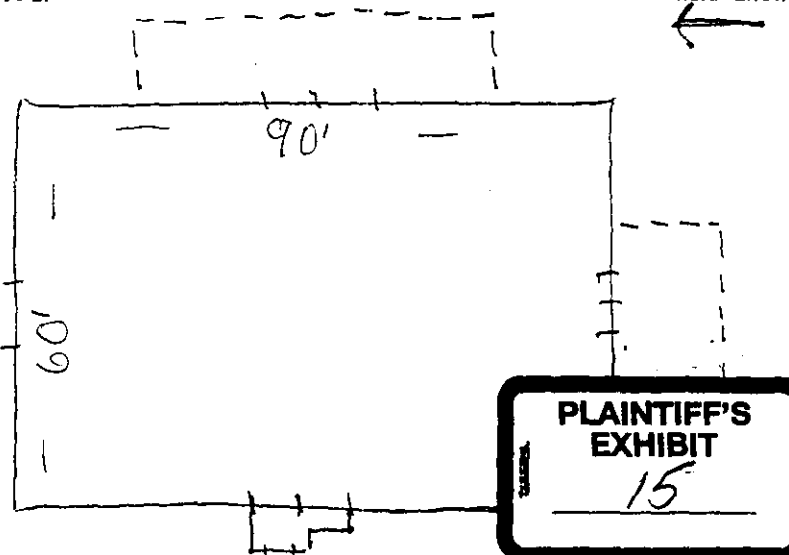
STORIES:

Three

SQUARE FOOTAGE:

Approximately 5,500

PLAN SHAPE:



SITE NO.:

OFFICE USE ONLY

Eligible for National Register: ☒ yes ☐ no
date _____ initials _____

Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Contributes to a potential National Register district
☐ yes ☐ no district name: _____

Eligible for State Register: ☐ yes ☐ no
date _____ initials _____

Criteria ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d ☐ e

Areas of significance: _____

Period of significance: _____

Needs data: _____ date _____ initials _____

LOCAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION: ☒ yes ☐ no

Date of designation: _____

Designating authority: _____

Jefferson County Historic
Commission

P.M.: township 4S range: 70W
NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of 1/4 of section 16

UTM REFERENCE- Zone: _____

Easting: _____

Northing: _____

USGS QUAD NAME: Denver West

Year: _____ [] 7.5' [] 15'

Block: _____

Lot(s): _____

Addition: _____

Year of addition: _____

☒ original location ☐ moved

Date of moves(s): _____

HISTORIC USE: Summer retreat house

PRESENT USE: Retreat house

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION- estimate: _____ actual: 1914

Source of information: _____
Mother Cabrini Shrine

ARCHITECT:

Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini

Source of information: _____

Archives: Mother Cabrini Shrine

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR: Thomas Eckrem

Source of information: _____

Archives: Mother Cabrini Shrine

ORIGINAL OWNER:

Missionary Sisters of the Sacred

Source of information: Heart

ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS- ☒ yes ☐ no

Type: Two barns & an icehouse

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

A three story stone structure with open porches on the south and east side. Wooden frames on the sash windows and most of the glass are original. An enclosed sun porch is on the second story above the south porch. There are dormer windows on the third story.

additional page(s)

PHOTOGRAPHS (include photographs showing each side of building and any associated buildings)

Film roll no.: 8-98-1

Photographer: Edna Fiore

Negative no.:

Location of negatives:

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (include description and dates of major additions, alterations, or demolitions):

The Stone House was built by Thomas Eckrem between 1912 and 1914.

additional page(s)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (discuss important persons and events associated with this building):

See "History Of Mother Cabrini Shrine

additional page(s)

INFORMATION SOURCES (be specific)

Archives of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart.
Mother Ignatius Miceli, MSC Principal of Queen of Heaven Orphanage, *Cabrinian Colorado Missions*, D&K Printing, Boulder 1996
Sister Bernadette Casciano, MSC, Executive Director, Mother Cabrini Shrine.
Noel, Thomas, *Colorado Catholicism*, University of Colorado Press 1989.

additional page(s)

SIGNIFICANCE (check appropriate categories)

Architectural significance:

☐ represents the work of a master

☐ possess high artistic value

☒ represents a type, period, or method of construction

Historical significance:

☒ associated with significant person(s)

☐ associated with significant event

☐ associated with a pattern of events

☒ contributes to an historic district

THEME(S):

Gateway to the Rockies
Colorado Heritage Area
Our Living Heritage—
Mt. Vernon Canyon

National Register eligibility:

Individual ☐ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Area(s) of significance:

Contributes to a potential district

☒ yes ☐ no

District name:

Gateway to the Rockies

Colorado Heritage Area

Period of significance: 1912 to present

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (briefly justify the significance checked above):

The Stone House served as a summer retreat for the girls at Queen of Heaven Orphanage from 1915-1967. Since the closing of the Orphanage it has been in continual use as retreat house for groups of all ages and religious persuasion.

additional page(s)

INVENTORY COMPLETED BY: Edna Fiore

DATE: 11-24-98

AFFILIATION: Morrison Heritage Museum

PHONE: (303) 922-7399

ADDRESS: 6825 W. Mississippi Ave. #43
Lakewood, CO 80226

PROJECT NAME:

Historical Structure
Mother Cabrini Shrine

CABRINI SHRINE

Background

By the late nineteenth century three centuries of warfare culminating in Garibaldi's *Risorgimento*, lack of natural resources necessary for prosperity in the industrial revolution and an agrarian economy based on a feudal system left the average citizen of Italy in a state of destitution. The opportunities offered in the New World beckoned and large numbers of impoverished Italians workers and their families set out for the United States.

The first Italian immigrants arrived in Colorado in 1875, by 1910 the state population of Italian heritage numbered 24,000. A few of the newly arrived workers found employment in agriculture, but because of the language barrier and a restricted level of education the majority of the Italian men were employed in the hazardous occupations of mining and railroad construction. Industrial accidents, tuberculosis, childbirth and residual malaria took a drastic toll on the adult Italian population.

In 1902 Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, founder of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arrived in Colorado. She established Mt. Carmel School in the Highlands area of North Denver, with an initial enrollment of 150 students and in 1904 opened Queen of Angels Orphanage at 48th and Federal.

During her visits to the Italian workers and their families in the Clear Creek, Georgetown and South Park mining districts she discovered a property on the east slope of Lookout Mountain owned by the town of Golden. No reliable water source was known to exist on the property at that time although two barns and a spring house had been built there sometime in the 1890s. In 1909-1910 she negotiated the purchase of this property for use as a summer camp for her charges at Queen of Heaven Orphanage. Both the purchase of the property and the construction of the Stone House were financed by the pennies, nickels and dimes contributed by schoolchildren and adults of Colorado.

The only water on the arid mountainside was in a small pond next to the spring house. In September 1912 Mother Cabrini discovered the spring which is still a consistently reliable water source, providing several thousand gallons of water weekly and serving all of the needs of the Shrine residents and visitors.

In 1912, with Thomas Ekstom, a Denver contractor, she formulated detailed plans for the construction of the Stone House on the ridge overlooking Golden. Many of the stones

used in this building were gathered by the girls from the Orphanage.

At one time Mother Cagbrini considered the possibility of tuberculosis treatment facility but because of the remoteness of the site she decided that her original plan for an orphans' summer camp and year around farming operation was more feasible. This use of the Lookout Mountain site continued from 1909 to 1968 when Queen of Heaven Orphanage was phased out.

The second and third floor interior of Stone House were extensively remodeled in 1970 into sleeping rooms, plumbing and heating were installed and the building was converted into a year around retreat facility.

The exterior of the walls, windows, hardware and doors of the buildings remain virtually unchanged since the time of their completion.

#1. The Stone House

Built on a foundation of solid granite bedrock, the 24 inch thick walls are constructed in a vernacular style of ambient rock consisting of gneiss, schist and granite (obtained from the quarry site southeast of the lower barn) with tuck pointed mortar. The twelve pane window sashes are wood with steel lentils, most of the windows contain the original glass. The pitched roof and dormers are covered with interlocking asphalt shingles. The eaves have a beadboard overhang with metal wrapped beams.

The front (north) exposure has three dormers on the roof. There are eight twelve paned sash windows on either of the porch. The porch has a concrete floor, four steel support beams sheathed in Williamsburg brick. The original wooden support beams were replaced by the brick in 1956. The double entry door and two windows on the porch are topped by arched keystone windows. Cement capped walls with glazed brick seats enclose the porch. An enclosed glass sunroom was built above this porch in 1959 by Leon Miller Construction Company. Cement capped garden retaining walls surround the north and east exposures.

The east roofline has a single dormer. There are three twelve paned windows, one four paned window and a solid door above the porch. Two twelve paned windows and a double entry door are on the porch which is supported by four brick sheathed steel beams. Three cement steps rise to the entry level in front of the porch.

The south-facing roof has a brick chimney, two large dormers, one with a door for access to the steel fire escape. There are twelve twelve paned sash windows and small enclosed entry. The entry enclosure was added in about 1950.

The western wall has six twelve paned sash windows and a solid entry door at ground level.

The Stone House was constructed between 1912 and 1914 according to detailed plans worked out by Mother Cabrini and Thomas Ekrom, the builder. A distinct line between the first and second floor shows the hiatus in the construction between 1912 and 1914.

The Interior of the ground floor has a large Chapel, a residential apartment with bath, a large living room, storage and vestment areas and two entry areas with stairways. The chapel extends through the second floor and is surrounded on three sides by a choir loft. A lounge area opens at main stairway. A kitchen, dining room and library and communal bathrooms are on the southern half of this floor. The rest of the second floor contains numerous sleeping rooms.

The third floor is under the roof. The furnace room, communal bathrooms and numerous sleep rooms fill the rest of the space.

Prior two 1970 the second and third floors were open dormitory space.

#2. Dining Hall

This building was built in the mid 1940s as dining hall and kitchen with laundry and bathing facilities. (The Stone House had no plumbing or heating prior to 1970.) It is frame and stucco construction with a composition shingle roof. The flat roofed addition, of cinder block construction contained additional laundry and bathing facilities and was built as a bomb shelter in the "cold war" era of the 1950s.

#3. Garage

A frame and stucco building with a composition roof this structure was built in 1971 as an automobile garage.

#4. Equipment Shed

A steel shed built in 1998 for snowplows.

#5. Upper Barn

This structure was built in the 1890s in a vernacular style of ambient stone. The north exposure has wood lath under the roof pitch has five small windows and a hay door on the loft level. There are double barn doors with a smaller access door in the center. There are ten hinged casement windows, two doors and a brick chimney on the east side. The south side has wood lath beneath the pitch of the roof, four windows and a solid loft level door. A single, one story room extends beyond the main structure at ground level on

the south end. The "Hermitage" a single story flat roofed apartment was built onto the north east side in 1938.

The interior is of six-inch square heavy timber post and beam construction with sistered floor joists and a tin paneled ceiling. The floors are asphalt and brick. On the north end there is a large area with large double barn doors opening to the outside. There are three box stalls, three rooms, a huge wood fired brick oven and a cold storage toward the center of the building. The rest of the area is open, presently used as storage space.

Two stairways, one with a unique gabled stair head, lead to the loft, which is mainly open space. It has 1x6 wood flooring, gabled roof bracing and six skylights with the original glass.

The original cedar shingle roof was replaced with a steel roof in 1996.

#6. Lower Barn

The general construction and building materials of this structure are similar if not identical to the Upper Barn. This building stands on a fairly steep hillside, on the west exposure the loft is level with the roadbed. There is a double sliding door, flanked by two sash windows. A single door to the right opens on to a stairway landing. The loft area is floored with 1x6 wood. The three windows are of ribbed glass and the four skylights are of wired glass. Several hatches open to the lower level for delivering hay and feed to livestock in the lower level.

A stairway on the west side leads down to the lower level which is dirt floored and divided into several areas for the containment of various sorts of livestock.

The north exterior wall has three small wired glass windows and a double door in its center. The east (downhill) side has three wired glass windows and a single width solid wood door about five feet above ground level in its center. The upper portion of this side, under the pitch of the roof is covered with wood lath.

The south side has an oversized solid single door and no windows.

The cedar shingle roof on this building was replaced with a steel roof in 1996.

#7. Convent

The convent was built of Williamsburg brick and stucco in contemporary institutional style in 1971.

The upper floor contains the Chapel, large kitchen and dining room. The rest of this floor consists of office space and numerous small rooms with shared baths. The lower

floor has a large conference room, a gift shop, a display of Cabrini artifacts, storage and utility areas.

#8. Spring House

This structure was built in the 1890s in a vernacular style of ambient stone with a cedar shingle roof; this is the original roof. Built on a slope with a stepped roof a five-foot partition sections off a cement floored area on the upper (east) end of the building probably intended to be used for the processing of meat and dairy products. The interior dirt floor slopes down for drainage. Ice was cut into blocks and packed in straw to provide cold storage during the warmest part of the year.

The walls are eighteen inches thick. The deeply recessed windows are of wood casement. The areas under the pitch of the roof are covered by five-inch clapboard. There is a ventilation window under the eaves of the lower end of the structure. The exterior mortar is original; the interior mortar has recent tuck-pointing.

#9. The Grotto

The present Chapel was built in 1952, replacing an earlier structure which was a replica of the grotto at Lourdes, France. It of a modernistic style, constructed out of variegated building stone. This is the location of the spring that Mother Cabrini discovered in early September 1912. This spring has been a reliable source for several thousand gallons of water per week since its discovery, unfailingly providing for all of needs of the staff and visitors at the Shrine.

10. Pavilion: Site of swimming pool (now filled in).

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

In 1909 Mother Francis Xavier Cabrini purchased the property which is the site of present day Cabrini Shrine as summer camp for the girls of Queen of Heaven Orphanage in North Denver.

Every summer the girls eight years old and older, in groups of thirty, spent three weeks at this summer camp on Lookout Mountain. A year around farming operation provided dairy products, meat and eggs for the Orphanage. During their stay here the girls could run and shout, activities which were severely restricted at the Denver home. They participated in farming chores, enjoyed hiking, swimming and became acquainted with the indigenous wildlife.

During their stay the girls slept in the loft of the Lower Barn and in the Stone House. Their meals were prepared and eaten in Upper Barn until the mid 1940s when the dining hall was constructed.

The two nuns who resided year around lived in the upper story of the Upper Barn. A resident family of caretakers lived in the lower floor of the Upper Barn.

Every evening in the period from 1912-14 the girls hitched up a wagon and filled it with stones for the next day's construction of the Stone House.

During the historic period these buildings served to enlarge the basis of experience for the girls of Queen of Heaven Orphanage and to learn to appreciate and enjoy farming, camping, nature and the out of doors.

Significant Historic Places that qualify for- the National Register

| NAME | LOCATION | ENTITY | N.REGISTER | MAP |
|---|---|-----------------------------|------------|--------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | P/I 6 |
| Patrick House | Genesee Mt | Denver Mt. Parks | | B 9 |
| Chief Hosa Lodge | Genesee Mt. | Denver Mt. Parks | | B 10 |
| | | | | |
| Leadville Free Road | Genesee Mt. | | | |
| | | | | |
| Twisted Pine G.S.Lodge | Genesee Mt. Ridge,E.of Genesee Park | American Girl Scouts | | |
| | | | | B 1 |
| | | | | BNS 2 |
| Colo.Sch. of Mines Museum and other buildings on the campus | Golden | Colorado School of Mines | | |
| N. and S. Table Mt. | Golden | Various (a JCOS priority) | | |
| Hayden Green Mountain Park | Hogback area-east | Lakewood | | |
| Dinosaur Ridge and Museum | Hogback area-east of CO 26, west of C-470 | Jefferson County Open Space | | P/I 11 |
| Bear Creek Lake Park | Hogback area-Soda Lakes | Colorado State Park | | |
| Rooney Hogback | Hogback Open Space Park | Jefferson County Open Space | | P/I 15 |
| Mt. Vernon Townsite | Lininger Mt. Base | | | P/I 1 |
| Nelson House | Lininger Mt. base | | | B5 |
| Gov. Steele's homesite | Lininger Mt.-base | | | P/I 1 |
| Braun, Charles-Farm | Lininger Mt.-off Grapevine | | | B 2 |
| Miller Lane cabins | Lininger Mt.-Idledale | | | |
| Mother Cabrini Shrine | Lookout Mt. 800 acres | Catholic Church | | P/I 2 |
| Rockland School-original | Lookout Building no longer standing- | | | BNS 4 |
| Lookout Mt. Nature Center | Lookout Mountain | Jefferson County Open Space | | B 6 |
| Windy Saddle O. S. Park | Lookout Mountain | Jefferson County Open Space | | |
| Beaver Brook Trail | Lookout Mt, Mt. Vernon west from | Jefferson County Open | | |

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

16

| | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------|
| | Lariat Trail | Space | | |
| Northwoodside Foundation land preserve and cabins | Lookout Mt. | Ruillet Park | | |
| Apex and Gregory Road | Lookout Mt. | | | |
| Apex Townsite | Lookout Mt. | | | P/I 16 |
| Arapaho Native American sites | Lookout Mt. | | | |
| Cabrini Road | Lookout Mt. | | | |
| Cheyenne Native American sites | Lookout Mt. | | | |
| Chiles Farm | Lookout Mt. | | | P/I 3 |
| Chimney Gulch Road | Lookout Mt. | | | |
| Heritage Square | Lookout Mt. | | | P/I 13 |
| Kiowa Native American sites | Lookout Mt. | | | |
| Lariat Spring House | Lookout Mt. | | | P/I 7 |
| Lariat Trail | Lookout Mt. | | | |
| Lookout Funicular (incline RR) | Lookout Mt. | | | P/I 4 |
| Rillet Cattle Ranch | Lookout Mt. | | | P/I 10 |
| Rillet Park | Lookout Mt. | | | P/I 10 |
| Rockland Church (original) | Lookout Mt. | | | B 8 |
| Ute Native American sites | Lookout Mt. | | | |
| Vidler House-now the Buffalo Corral restaurant. | Lookout Mt. | | | B 7 |
| Vidler Real Estate Office | Lookout Mt. | | | P/I 12 |
| Mt. Area Land Trust preserved land | Lookout Mt. and Throughout the area | MALT or Public Entities | | |
| Numerous pre-1950 mansions, cabins, ranches, and outbuildings | Lookout Mt. and throughout the area | Various | | |
| Clear Creek Land Conser. | Lookout Mt. and W.-open space, S ridge of Clear Creek Canyon | | | |
| Clear Creek Canyon | Lookout Mt. and W.U.S. 6 scenic drive | Jefferson County/CDOT | | |
| Ralston Home/Pioneer Store | Lookout Mt. Building no longer standing- | | | BNS 3 |
| Apex Open Space Park | Lookout Mt.-E. side | Jefferson County Open Space | | P/I 16-12 |
| Mt. Vernon Toll Road | Lookout, Lininger, Genesee, Mt. | | | |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--------|
| | Vernon | | | |
| Mt. Vernon Country Club | Mt Vernon open space | Jefferson County Open Space | | |
| Mt. Morrison Funicular (incline RR) | Mt. Morrison | | | P/I 14 |
| Mt. Vernon Country Club | Mt. Vernon | | | P/I 9 |
| Mt. Vernon Stage Stop House | Mt. Vernon | | | B 4 |
| Warren , Samuel-Farm | Mt. Vernon Building no longer standing- | | | BNS 6 |
| Rockland School | Mt. Vernon U.S. Hwy 40, w. of Lookout Mt Rd. | Genesee Grange 219 | | |
| Rockland Church | Mt. Vernon-Rockland Rd., S. of U.S. Hwy 4C | | | |
| Chimney Gulch Station | N of Lookout Mt. | | | P/I 5 |
| | | | | |

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(Approved 03/83)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number E Page 16

Denver Mountain Park System

Because the Denver Mountain Parks are within easy reach of Denver they are still heavily used but are well preserved and remain in good condition. None of the lands have been sold and very few new structures or buildings have been added. There are only two privately owned parcels which are in O'Fallon Park and were private parcels when the O'Fallon family donated the land to the city. No park or portion of a park has ever been sold since the system was developed. No hunting, timbering or logging has been allowed in the park system. Limited camping is only allowed in designated areas. The only tree removal occurred in the 1970s due to beetle kill and it was necessary to minimize the spread of the infestation. Because the unnamed parks have limited access with few roads and trails, the existing flora has been minimally impacted. In the heavily used parks the natural flora have been impacted. Many of the trees that were present when the parks were first formed are still there to provide shade and frame views for visitors. Vast portions of the park lands remain in a natural wilderness condition with little disturbance from man.

A major threat to the parks integrity are utility and transmission towers. The mountain parks have several high mountains close to Denver which make them highly desirable for television and radio transmission towers. Several towers exist within a portion of Lookout Mountain Park which harm the scenic and visual character of one portion of that park.

In general, the historic buildings and structures in the Denver Mountain Park System are in good to fair condition. The small and dedicated mountain parks staff operate on a very limited maintenance budget. The major buildings such as Pahaska Teepee, Chief Hosa Lodge, Red Rocks adobe and Echo Lake Lodge are maintained by the concessionaires. The Denver Mountain Park System is still a relatively unaltered and valuable natural resource for the residents of Denver, the front range region and for Colorado.

The work of several nationally significant professionals in the creation of the Denver Mountain Park System has made a park and parkway system which has outstanding design character and lasting appeal.

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

17

In the matter of the Lake Cedar Group LLC Proposal
to Rezone and Build a New Tower

Case # 98015154RZPI

Mr. Tim Carl
Jefferson County Planning Dept.
100 Jefferson County Parkway
Golden, Co. 80419

**AFFIDAVIT OF
Jim Hill**

Jim Hill (Affiant) being duly sworn and upon his oath states as follows:

1. Affiant resides at 22374 Anasazi Way, Golden, Co. 80401 in Jefferson County, Colorado.
2. A true and correct copy of Carole Lomond's interview with me is attached as Exhibit 1
3. The information contained in this story about my wheelchair accident that appeared in the Jun/Jul, 1997 edition of City and Mountain Views is true and correct.
4. In July 1993, I was traveling up Anasazi Way in Riva Chase when my motorized wheelchair became uncontrollable.
5. My chair did a 180-degree turn, raced down the street and over a cliff.
6. I then fell out and the chair landed on top of me.
7. These injuries put me in the hospital for 30 days and were life threatening.
8. An investigator determined that the malfunction was caused by the radio frequency interference from the antennas on Lookout Mountain and a cell phone transmitter on Grapevine Road.
9. Connie Chung and The Market Place showed the story of my experience.

Further, Affiant sayeth naught.



Jim Hill

Jim Hill
-2-

STATE OF COLORADO

City and COUNTY OF Denver

)
) ss.
)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 15th day of
June 1999, Jim Hill.

My commission expires: October 16, 2000

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Charlene J. Colburn
Notary Public



Jim & Mary Hill
by Luride Leonard, photo provided

years old. Mary was a widow at the time and worked as a part-time bookkeeper while raising her three children. "When I first saw Jim in his wheel chair, his condition upset me. I did the best I could to avoid him, but he kept calling me. He knew I liked the Broncos and convinced me to go to a game with him," she said. Jim added gleefully, "I swept her off her feet. We were married within a year."

Jim was a 14-state director of programs for the Paralyzed Veterans of America from 1975 to 1984. The surviving eight surgeries for prosthetic cancer and became the director of cancer relations for Gene Osborn and agencies 1984-1987. After living near Rolling Hills golf club for 17 years, the Hills moved to a high rise in Denver for a year, but Mary had always yearned to live in the mountains and the city was not for her. So they purchased a lot in Kiva Chase and had contractor Ralph Santangelo, a mutual friend since childhood, build their dream home which was completed in February, 1993.

In July, 1993, they were entertaining two couples, including two people who also move by wheelchair, when Jim's motorized chair became uncontrollable. "I was going up Absarok Way with two friends when I heard a strange clicking sound. Suddenly, the street too fast for me to roll out. It rived down a cliff. I fell out and the chair landed on top of me," he said.

Jim fought for his life in intensive care for a week. His hip was broken and the 250-pound chair caused serious internal injuries. His survival was a miracle because he could barely breathe. Perhaps the internal and rebellious kid spirit helped him recover. After 30 days in the hospital, he returned to Kiva Chase.

An investigator determined that radio frequency interference (RFI) from the antennas on Lookout Mountain and a cell phone transmitter on Happyvine Road caused his wheelchair to "malfunction." Jim explained, "People need to get their priorities straight. It's not the appearance of these towers and transmitters that matters. It's the chaotic electromagnetic environment they produce that's dangerous."

city and mountain views, page 8, Jan-Feb, 1997

In 1993, two television news segments featured "Radio Frequency Interference"—eye to eye with Connie Chung (ABC) and "The Market Place" (Canadian Broadcast Company). Both featured Jim as part their investigative reports. In Colorado, the Rocky Mountain News published a feature on Jim Hill's traumatic experience in 1994. No local television or radio stations reported the accident.

The national television segments emphasized the dramatic increase of electromagnetic energy waves over the past ten years that is causing mayhem for aircraft instruments, medical equipment (such as ventilators, pacemakers, and hearing aids), and numerous other wireless remote control devices.

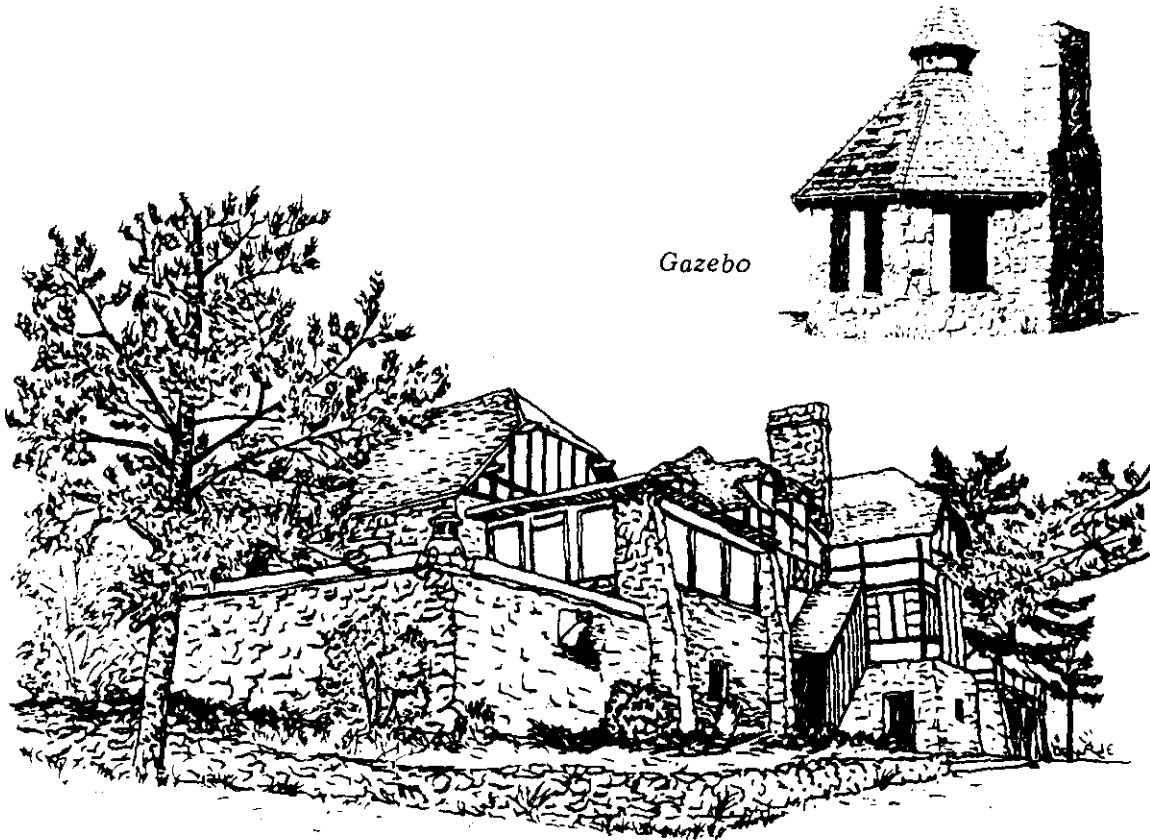
Electrical power lines, microwave ovens, garage doors, vehicle cruise control, two-way radios, cell phones, radio and television antennas, and satellite signals are causing a chaotic electromagnetic environment. Of the limited research that has been conducted, some indicates it is harmful to humans and some indicates it is not. The Federal Drug Administration now requires "warning" literature to accompany the sale of medical devices vulnerable to radio frequencies.

The Canadian government exercises complete control of all transmitters and antennas. In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission sells licenses and assigns frequencies. Local government—municipalities, counties, or federal agencies (U.S. Forest Service, etc.)—are responsible for site zoning and enforcing electromagnetic radiation standards. Concentrated "Antenna Farms" or limited "consolidated" towers, with plenty of miles in between, are the choice of local elected officials.

Jim doesn't wheel around his neighborhood much any more. The Hills have stayed in their Kiva Chase dream home because electromagnetic interference exists in nearly every neighborhood today. "My chair has a special device that is supposed to prevent radio frequency interference, but I still don't feel safe. I drive to the Golden Recreation Center every morning to work out and attend mass at Mother Cabrini Shrine. I couldn't believe the Jefferson Planning Commission voted to allow another transmitter here. All I-70 Corridor residents need to ask the Board of County Commissioners: How much is enough?"

Note: this interview occurred before the BCC rejected a proposal for a third cell antenna tower on June 3, but another is proposed by others. See page 26.

Lorraine Lodge



Lorraine Lodge

27

Lorraine Lodge is a large, beautifully crafted mountain home built for Charles Boettcher, one of Colorado's pioneer capitalists, as his rustic summer residence and seasonal hunting lodge. The home and grounds are located at the top of Lookout Mountain with spectacular views stretching many miles north, east and south. The site contains the Boettcher summer home, a three-car garage with a caretakers residence above it, a gazebo, a well house, a barn and the entrance gate posts. Plans were drawn by the Denver architectural firm of Fisher & Fisher. All six structures were built during the summer months between 1916-18.

The complex is presently owned by Jefferson County and operated by its Open Space Department as a public conference and nature center that incorporates over one hundred acres of pine forest and mountain meadowland.

Lorraine Lodge was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 18, 1984.

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

19



HISTORIC BOETTCHER MANSION



Visit our web site at <http://mansion.co.jefferson.co.us/>

TO ALL PROSPECTIVE USERS OF AUDIO AND VIDEO EQUIPMENT:

The Boettcher Mansion is located on Lookout Mountain near several radio, television, and microwave transmission towers. These towers transmit radio and microwave signals powerful enough to serve most of the Front Range area population and can cause interference such as a hum, buzz, or static in audio and video equipment used here. Some DJs have experienced extreme interference and have been unable to project sound, however, the majority of equipment does work well here. Each sound system is unique as to what enhancement might work best. You may arrange a practice session for your musicians to try equipment. The acoustics are excellent in the Fireside Room. Consider live, non-amplified music for best results, but should you choose amplification, consider these suggestions from various sound technicians.

AUDIO EQUIPMENT Colorado Sound N' Light, inc. Conducted a radio wave field strength test of the Mansion Fireside Room and they found the following characteristics relating to radio signal strengths. The strongest radio wave interference occurred above three feet from the floor, along the outside walls, in the corners of the room, in the piano room, and close to support archways. There is little or no interference on the floor. The signal is not constant throughout the room. There are many hot and cold spots. Sometimes, connecting a .1 MFD capacitor from the microphone connector input signal ground directly to the equipment case as close as possible eliminated interference. You may call Jim Baxter of Colorado Sound N' LIGHT at 429-9111. Tips from other sources: Microwave tower output interference varies from day to evening, with more interference in the evenings. Humidity seems to create more interference. Try turning amp up only slightly and mixing board up all strength. Try E.Q. high end up. The interfering hum is a low frequency. Try wiring close to the floor (2-3 feet from floor), and use short, insulated cords. If cords are two pronged, try plugging them in reverse directions to change polarity, or try three pronged plugs. Adjust equipment for only as much sensitivity gain as needed. Try wrapping equipment and wires with aluminum foil to help insulate and act as a grounder. Try moving the equipment to a different spot or shielding it by repositioning your body. Use a separate microphone, not the built in. Some built in microphones have a magnetic head and work as a receiver. Try equipment near the north wall, or near the fireplace. Stay away from wireless microphones, due to interference. Need to use CD's exclusively, due to the magnetism used in tape production, which will likely cause interference. Shielded cables are a must.

VIDEO EQUIPMENT Some equipment has built in copper shields that protect from interference. Try aluminum foil as it also can act as an insulator. Try using video monitors instead of television sets. Video monitors do not have television tuners in them and will enable you to use the video and audio output jacks instead of the RF (radio frequency) antenna connections on the VCR. The direct video and audio source outputs work at frequencies far away from the standard TV channels, making it highly unlikely for local interference. Try locating equipment in front of the fireplace. See tips listed above, such as short cable lengths, equipment height and position in the room.

RENTAL EQUIPMENT: The Mansion does not have audio-visual equipment. You can arrange directly with AV rental businesses to deliver. Please do specify immediate removal/pick-up at the end of your event. The Mansion is not responsible for any equipment left here.

REV: 12/10/98

Owned and Managed by the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners
900 Colorado Road, Golden, CO 80401 303-526-0855 (fax) 303-526-5519

**PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT**

20

Astor House



2



PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

21

Seth Lake arrived in Colorado in 1860 with his wife, Charlotte, and their three children. He came west not only to join the gold rush, but to seek golden business opportunities. After ventures in both Central City and Golden, Lake recognized the need for a hostelry near Clear Creek, gateway to the gold country. In 1867 his hotel was constructed at a cost of \$2000. Built of handcut native stone, it was the first stone hotel west of St. Louis and thus the impressive structure became known as the "Astor House of Golden." Lake, an early Justice of the Peace, catered to the Territorial Legislature meeting at that time in Golden, the capital of the territory.

Lake died in 1888 and the hotel diminished in stature as it passed through several different owners. Scheduled for demolition in 1971, it was saved as a landmark by a vote of the citizens of Golden.

The Golden Landmarks Association assumed responsibility for restoration and presently manages it as a museum open to the public. Astor House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 1, 1973.

Armory



19



PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

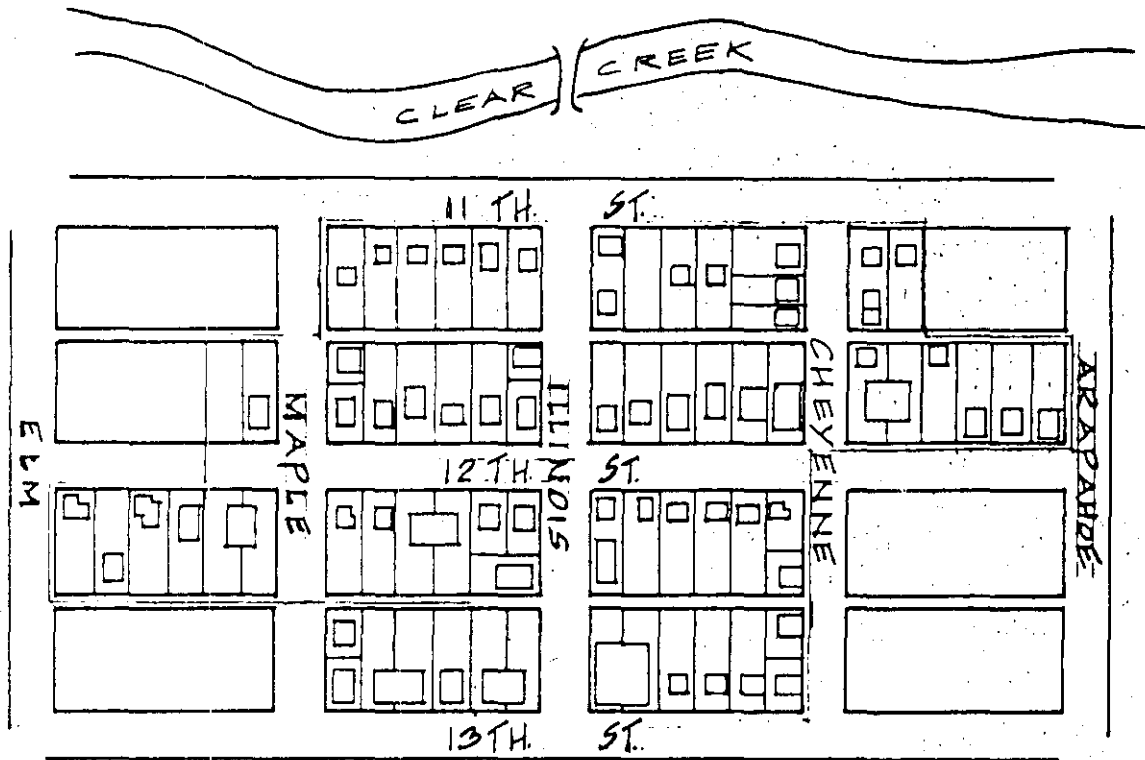
22

The cornerstone of this building in Golden, made famous in Ripley's Believe It or Not as the largest cobblestone building in the United States, was laid on June 14, 1913. Six thousand, six hundred tons of stone were used in completing the project. One of its earliest tenants was the United States Post Office. The building also served as the Headquarters for Company A of the Engineering Corps, Colorado National Guard, the only engineering corps west of the Mississippi River.

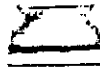
The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 1978.

*Copied from The Centennial Calendar,
sponsored by The Foothills Art Center
and The Golden Landmarks Assoc.*

12th Street Historic Residential District



26



PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

23

The Twelfth Street Historic Residential District is the most intact historic residential area in the city of Golden. It contains the former homes of many of the most prominent people in the development of the community. Architecturally, the District is Golden's best example of its past. Although there are older buildings within the city limits, there are no neighborhoods which have the integrity and cohesiveness of this area.

There are examples which represent bungalow and Italianate architectural styles, but the bulk of the district contains vernacular structures common to Colorado during the period of 1870 to 1920. Construction techniques such as relieving arches above windows, gabled roofs and dormers are common. Brick is the material used in most of the residences. This vernacular style not only holds significance as representative of Golden, but of the State of Colorado as well.

The Twelfth Street Historic Residential District was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on September 22, 1983.